

# AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

## CULLING THE FLOCK.

Culling of the flock should be continued throughout the year. It should consist of weeding out, when discovered, any hen which is sick, very thin or emaciated, or which shows evidence of non-protection of her eggs, and, preferably several times. The hens should be handled individually and gone over carefully with the object of separating the weak from the strong. From the class of better producers it is desirable to pick out the best of the best as will be needed for subsequent breeding. These hens should be banded or otherwise marked so that their eggs may be saved for hatching purposes. The inferior fowls should be marketed as soon as possible.

When a single systematic culling is made, the best time for such work is in August or September, when it is easier to form a close estimate of the value of the hen as an egg producer as well as to weed out the unprofitable birds. Hens which show indications of laying at this time are those which, on the average, have been the better producers for the year. It must be remembered, also, that the better producers during the first laying year are those which will be the superior layers in the subsequent years.

Hens showing indications of having been good producers throughout the year should be retained for the next year regardless of their age, but relatively few hens will prove to be profitable producers beyond the second laying year if they are of the heavier breeds, such as the Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, Wyandotte, or Orpington, or beyond their third laying year if they are of the lighter breeds, such as the Leghorn. Additional culling during the year is desirable in order to eliminate hens which have started to molt and have stopped laying.

In culling the flock, remember that it is safer to depend upon the agreement of a combination of several characteristics than to select for any one alone. With this in mind, cull hens that are sick, weak, lacking in vigor, inactive, poor eaters, molted or molting; those with small, pointed, hard, dull-colored combs; with small, pointed, hard, dark, pointed beaks; with thick, coarse, spongy bones; with pelvic bones close together, small spread between pelvic bones and rear end of keel, and full, hard, small abdomen. In breeds with yellow skin and shanks, the discarded hens should also show yellow or medium yellow shanks and yellow beaks.

Save hens that are healthy, strong, vigorous, alert and active; good eaters; not molting or just beginning to molt in September or October; with large, moist, combs; with large, bright, red combs; thin, pliable pelvic bones; with spread, wide, spongy bones; with spread pelvic bones and rear end of keel, and large, soft, pliable abdomen. In breeds with yellow skin and shanks, the hens saved should also show pale or white shanks and pale or white beaks and vents.

## BETTER-SIRE CAUSAUSE.

In answer to letters sent by the department of agriculture to livestock associations, agricultural colleges, practical breeders and others, the department has issued a circular letter to the nation interested in better livestock asking for comments on the better-sire campaign to be conducted by Federal and State officials. More than 57 per cent of the replies favor the campaign as outlined. Of the 586 replies received by the department up to July 23, a total of 550 favored the campaign, 13 showed some doubt as to the advisability of holding it at all, and 23 were unfavorable. Replies from 13 professors of animal husbandry and dairying in State colleges showed that they opposed the plan and only three were skeptical. County agents are ready to support the movement, the replies from 25 of them showing that 58 per cent are favorable. Many indicated that the campaign would greatly strengthen their efforts in the work of livestock improvement. Letters from field agents, officials, breeders, and stock men were almost unanimously favorable.

## THE LEGUME SEED.

Farmers are undecided in many sections as to the best method of inoculating legume seed. Several methods are advocated and agents are endeavoring to spread their propaganda so that it is difficult to determine which method is most satisfactory from the standpoint of economy and crop production.

R. H. Gaskill, county agent in Essex county, reports as follows: "In Essex county the inoculation of seed with the soil and glue method has been used for several years. The culture method, especially with soy beans, where it has been nearly 100 per cent effective. By dampening the seed with a solution of ordinary furniture glue and stirring in some dry soil containing the bacteria desired, each seed is coated with the soil. This method is not expensive and puts the bacteria in the ground near the roots as it gets a start at once. The other method is as follows: Soil is secured from around the roots of plants that are sure to be well covered with bacteria. The soil is dried out on the barn floor or in a place away from direct sunlight which might kill the bacteria.

The furniture glue is dissolved in hot water at the rate of two hand-lugfuls per gallon of water. Allow this mixture to stand for 24 hours. The solution using about one quart per bushel of seed. Stir seeds until they are thoroughly coated. Dry the dirt into the seed, using three or four quarts of soil per bushel or enough to coat thoroughly each seed with the soil. Mix thoroughly until seeds no longer stick together and they are ready to sow in the usual manner."

## IN BREEDING STOCK.

It is injurious to breed or line-breed dairy cattle? Who has indisputable proof that it is? Facts bearing upon this point can be found in Morgan, Ohio, where a herd of Holstein cattle numbering close to 100 head has been intensely inbred for over 10 generations. The result is in fact, the head of the herd is the father of this herd, over and over. Not a single blood was ever introduced into the herd on either side, and the old sire, at 24 years, is still in service. A single calf has not been found. The cows are large, smooth and symmetrical. The vitality is unimpaired and there is apparently no harm from the general disease of stock.

This is a difficult thing to explain away. The females of this herd seem to be greater milk producers with each generation and this has never been approached by any other herd. However, the males of this herd seem to be inferior. They are small and at different times on a full year's test have passed the 1,000 pounds of butterfat test. This is a record for the herd. The males of this herd seem to be inferior. They are small and at different times on a full year's test have passed the 1,000 pounds of butterfat test. This is a record for the herd.

## PREPARING THE FLEECES.

Shear the sheep when the wool is absolutely dry, never when there is any moisture in the fleece.

The sheep should be shorn only on a smooth, dry surface, preferably on a board floor, never on the dirt.

Care should be taken to keep the fleece intact. Avoid second cuts, which reduce the average length of the staple.

Clip all locks from each fleece and pack separately. Never permit them to remain in the fleece.

Fleeces should be prepared with the flesh side out, never the weather side.

Fold, roll, or use fleece box for preparing the fleeces.

Place the tied fleeces in regulation wool sacks or cover them with canvas or new burlap.

Select a clean dry place for storing the wool until sold. Never permit the wool to lie upon the ground.

Keep the white and black wool separate. Never permit any portion of black wool to be mixed through the white.

Divide the gray, seedy, cotted, dead, black, and burry fleeces from the clean white fleeces.

Wool should be packed in wool packs and packed separately. Never pack all grades together indiscriminately.

## MANURES AND FERTILIZERS.

Most soils, and light-colored soils in particular, should have a nitrogenous fertilizer. Manure thoroughly worked into the surface soil admirably supplies that constituent. It must not be too coarse and strawy. Also it will work to the surface, whereas with cultivation, and make the soil too loose. Such material is better plowed under and well packed down. From 15 to 20 loads per acre should be applied. In addition to manure acid phosphate fertilizer should be applied at the rate of from 300 pounds per acre for ordinary farm crops to 600 or 800 pounds per acre for vegetables, and worked thoroughly into the soil after plowing.

## FOOD NEEDS OF ANIMALS.

### DIFFER WITH THEIR WORK.

The primary functions of food are to repair the wear of the body, to promote growth in immature animals and to furnish heat and energy. And for these purposes only the digestible portion of the food is to be taken into account. The amount of digestible protein, fat and carbohydrates in a ration is an indication of its fitness to fulfill these purposes. The next question is: How much of these materials does an animal require, and in what proportion should they be given? This differs with the purpose for which the animal is kept, whether it is growing, being fattened, used for work or making milk. An animal standing in the stall requires less food than one at work. That is, in working heavy loads the animal breaks down or consumes a certain amount of muscular tissue which must be replaced by protein in the food, and it uses energy or force which is also furnished by the food. In standing in the stall it still requires some protein, fat and carbohydrates to perform the necessary functions of the body to maintain heat in winter, to grow a new coat of hair, etc. But if it is fed the same ration as when working hard, the tendency is to get fat or waste the food.

## KEEP THE HOGS COOL.

Every time a hog gets too hot, he pants away an appreciable portion of his body heat. This is not very easily noticed. During the summer special care should be taken to have the hogs cool. If no natural shade is available, a very good shelter may be made of straw or straw or both. About 100 to 150 feet of straw or both, piled up in a row, will keep the hogs cool. Clean water in which the hogs can bathe is also very important. The States Department of Agriculture.

## LET HOGS HARVEST PART OF THE CORN CROP.

By P. O. Holden.

Let the hogs get the part of the corn. There is no place where a hog will make more gain from a bushel of corn than right in the cornfield harvest. The hogs will eat the corn much to harvest a crop as it does to grow it, and the saving in labor, to say nothing of the interest in the field, is in this time of labor scarcity and high cost of farm production. Pigs of about 100 pounds weight will eat about 100 pounds of corn in a week. When they have reached that weight and the corn is ready they can be turned in after getting on "full feed" and brought to the pen gradually and in the course of 10 days or two weeks be ready to go into the pen. Get them accustomed to the corn by first getting some corn, stalks and all, and throwing it to them in pasture gradually increasing the feed. It is well to fence off part of the cornfield and hog it off before the corn is ripe, then set the fence over, taking the pigs to feed on the corn. When the corn is ripe, set the wire fence up along the row on one side of the hill in the row and on the opposite side the next hill, weaving it so to speak.

Now break over the top of the cut stalks and tuck them into the mesh of the fence. This holds the fence in place and the hogs will not get out, providing they have all they want to eat. The hogs will not be getting to hold pigs if they have enough to eat.

Pigs do not make economical gains on corn alone. They must have protein feed, also. An ideal combination for fattening hogs is a cornfield and an alfalfa field. The hogs can have their choice—corn and clover. Corn and soy beans are also good. The corn-soy bean combination is being provided for pigs more and more by hog feeders where soy beans do well, by planting corn and beans together.

No one has yet found a valuable hog that would have tankage. There is no better way to feed tankage to hogs than to feed it in a cornfield. It is difficult to feed tankage to hogs in a cornfield than to place it in a cornfield and allow the hogs access to it. When there is an abundance of alfalfa, clover or other protein feed, it is doubtful whether in the long run it pays to feed additional pasture in the cornfield. The hogs that have reached 125 pounds in weight. When the rainy season comes the hogs can be taken out of the corn-

# Meats in Storage Not "Hoarded"

Live stock is a seasonal crop—like cereals and grains.

It is "ripe" and is marketed in larger quantities in certain months. This causes a natural oversupply at one time and a natural shortage at another.

During the time of oversupply Swift & Company places some of the meat in cold storage, against the season of short production.

This is a necessity in order that the nation's ration of meat—58,000,000 pounds every day in the year—may be forthcoming as the consumer requires it.

This is not hoarding, not price manipulation, not market control. It is mere common sense.

United States Bureau of Markets' figures of stocks of frozen and cured meats July 1 are being used as a basis for Department of Justice investigations in many cities. When properly analyzed, based on Swift & Company's stocks, these figures show:

- 62 per cent (approximate) is pork and beef cuts, etc., cured and in process of curing. It takes 30 to 90 days in pickle or salt to complete the curing process.
- 12 per cent is frozen pork, of which more than three-quarters is to be cured in the next few months.
- 7 per cent is lard. This is a normal supply and only four-fifths of a pound per capita, and much of it will have to go to supply European needs.
- 19 per cent is frozen beef and lamb, and miscellaneous meats, part of which is owned by the Government and was intended chiefly for overseas shipment. If this were all diverted to domestic trade channels it would be only 2 1/2 lbs. per capita—a 5 days' supply.

From this it will be seen that "meats in storage" represent unfinished goods in process of curing and the working supply necessary to assure the consumer a steady flow of finished product.

## Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Norwich Local Branch, 7 Commerce Street  
H. C. Adams, Manager



## UNCASVILLE

After enjoying a week at Camp Richardson, the shore of Lake Oxbow, Cornelius Flaherty, Frank Craig, and Edmund Killen returned home on Sunday night.

Miss Margaret McDermott is spending her vacation with relatives in Greenwich, N. H.

James Sweeney of New London, was given a \$250 gold piece, Michael A. Mann of New London an umbrella, John James of New London a Teddy bear, at St. John's Roman Catholic church lawn party last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Perry of Eliza, Ohio, are on an automobile trip through New England and were week and guests of Miss Perry's sister, Mrs. Frank Austin.

Matthew Geary, who has returned from a year's service overseas, has come back to work with the Thames River Specialty Co., that he left upon enlisting.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert G. Dart and children, spent the week end at the cottage of G. W. Dart, on Mason's Island.

Mrs. Charles Ramage and daughter, Miss Alice Ramage, left Wednesday, accompanied by Mr. William Beckwith for Northfield, where Miss Ramage will spend a week.

Mrs. Donovan and children of Cambridge, Mass., are the guests of Mr.

and Mrs. Michael Donovan.

Misses Annie and Robert Donovan have as their guest their niece, Miss Mary Berth, of Dayville.

Miss Lena Barnes, who has been the guest of the aunt, Mrs. Charles Kingsley for several weeks, left Wednesday for Northfield.

Harry Blinn is spending his vacation with relatives in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Marian Henry of Hartford was a week end guest at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Henry, James McDermott, Harvey Newton, and Earl Guinerson, attended the carnival at Norwich Wednesday evening.

Work has been started extending the state road in the town of East Greenwich from the C. V. railroad station in this village to a few hundred feet above the Bank Mill of the C. M. Robertson Co. in Palmertown.

The extension will start at the Company's mill at Oakdale. During the time traffic will make a detour to the back roads.

Work in the carding room at the Palmer Bros. Company's mill resulted in seventeen operatives leaving work.

At the Monday night meeting of the Cochrane camp, Modern Woodmen of America, Venerable Counselor Arthur LaPlante was presented a handsome rug by Joseph Lynch in behalf of the camp members in appreciation of Mr. LaPlante's interest in the order. The

rug has emblems of the camp woven in to it.

Adolph Johnson after several months in service in France has arrived at Camp Mills, N. Y., where he expects to be mustered out and to return to his home in Palmertown.

## NORTH STERLING

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Cole and Mrs. Luenda Cole took an automobile trip to Hampton, N. H., the past week. Mr. Cole is a member of the North Sterling church, and Mrs. Cole is a member of the North Sterling church.

A number of farmers have not secured all their hay crop.

Ben Pierce, who sold his farm to Mr. and Mrs. O. Plummer and daughter, Mrs. Raymond Gates were in North Sterling, N. H., the past week.

Mrs. Leonard A. Dexter of Moseup Valley, visited Mrs. H. H. Chowell Saturday.

Charles Dexter cut his foot last week while mowing.

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# Doctor Tells How to Detect Harmful Effects of Tobacco

Try These SIMPLE TESTS

New York, Doctor Canner, formerly of Johns Hopkins hospital, says: Many men who smoke, chew or sniff tobacco, and who are seemingly healthy, are suffering from progressive organic ailments. Thousands of them would have been the best afflicted had it not been for the use of tobacco, and these would soon get well if they would stop the use of tobacco. The chief habit forming principle of tobacco is nicotine. It is a deadly poison, which, when absorbed by the system, slowly affects the nerves, membranes, lungs and vital organs of the body. The harmful effect of tobacco varies and depends on circumstances. One will be afflicted with a deadly debility, others with catarrh of the throat, indigestion, constipation, chronic nervousness, sleeplessness, loss of memory, lack of will power, mental confusion, etc. Others may suffer from heart disease, bronchial trouble, hardening of the arteries, tuberculosis, bloodless or even cancer or the common affliction known as tobacco heart. If you use tobacco in any form you can easily detect the harmful effects by making the following simple test: Read about one full page from a book. If, in the course of reading, your voice becomes hoarse, your throat inflamed, and you cough frequently clear your throat, the chances are that you are the beginning of more serious trouble. Next, in the morning, before taking your usual

smoke, walk up three flights of stairs at a regular pace, then stop. If you find that you are out of breath, your heart beat is forced, trembling, or if your legs are tired, you are a victim of functional or organic heart disease. You feel that you must smoke, chew or sniff tobacco, and you are a slave to the tobacco habit, and are positively poisoning yourself with the deadly drug nicotine. There are two alternatives—keep on with the use of tobacco, and accept the consequences, or give up the habit and escape the danger. You can overcome the craving and stop the habit in a very short time by using the following simple test: Read about one full page from a book. If, in the course of reading, your voice becomes hoarse, your throat inflamed, and you cough frequently clear your throat, the chances are that you are the beginning of more serious trouble. Next, in the morning, before taking your usual

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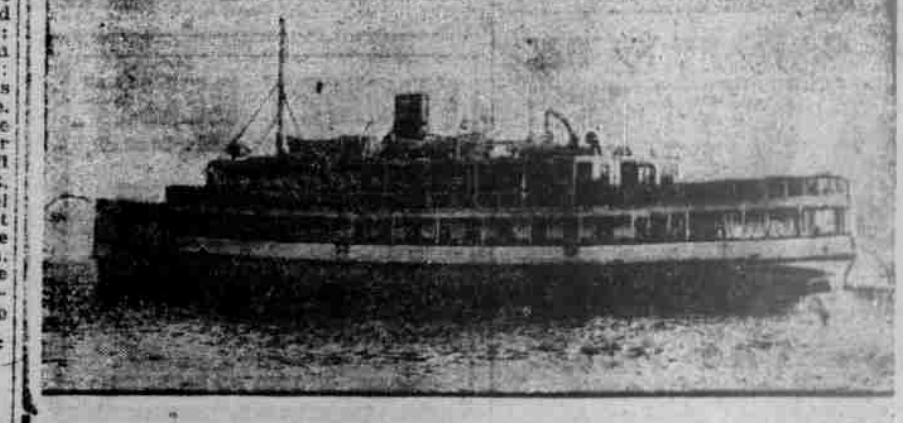
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## "BAYER CROSS" ON GENUINE ASPIRIN



"Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" to be genuine must be marked with the safety "Bayer Cross." Always buy an unbroken Bayer package which contains proper directions to safely relieve Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Colds and pain. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents at drug stores. Write for literature to the Bayer Manufacturing Co., Monroeville, Pa.

This is a brand new boat with Deisel Engine and ample accommodations for 600 passengers. FARE 40c EACH WAY.



Will Make Sunday Excursion to Ocean Beach every Sunday during the season, leaving the Railroad dock at foot of Market Street, at 10:30 A. M. and arriving at the Beach at 12 o'clock. Returning leave Beach at 5 o'clock and reach Norwich at 6:30.

motor to Glasgow and called on Miss Mira J. Kinney. Mrs. George J. Kinney returned to her home in Woodstock Sunday after a week's visit at the Gallup Homestead. Pachaung, a strange, visited Elkong, strange, Friday evening and gave an interesting program. Elkong, strange, will return the visit Thursday evening, Aug. 21st.

Now that the hay is done, the boys with gun and dog are hunting for woodchucks and are killing a good many. Elmer Gaskell and family of Voluntown attended church here Sunday and spent the afternoon at Mr. Corey's. William Jarvis entertained his sister and family from Sterling Sunday.

Hartford—Robert M. Brewster and family of Farmington avenue spent the week as guests of Dr. Mark S. Bradley and Mrs. Bradley at their summer place at East Jeffery, N. H.

Horlick's the Original Malted Milk. Avoid Imitations and Substitutes.